

he entering the latter corps as the junior of his grade, taking rank next below ensign C. F. Sorrell, as 4th ensign.

No. 562 of 1835.—Major P. D. Ottey, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 563 of 1835.—Captain D. G. Duff, of the 16th regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

No. 564 of 1835.—2nd lieutenant E. Welland, of the 2nd battalion artillery, is allowed six months leave of absence, to proceed to the Neelgherries, on urgent private affairs.

No. 565 of 1835.—Captain C. J. Conyngham, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, and lieutenant W. J. Ottey, of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1835.

No. 566 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain J. Clunes, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to assume the command of the station of Baroda, from the 24th September last.

Ensign R. M. Meade, of native infantry, to resume their duties as acting adjutant to the left wing of that regiment, the former from the 23rd ultimo, and the latter from the 25th of the same month.

No. 567 of 1835.—A regimental order dated the 12th March last, appointing ensign Jones, to act as quarter master to the 12th regiment native infantry, from the date of ensign Brown's departure to Bombay, is confirmed.

No. 568 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Doig, staff surgeon at Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 25th instant, to visit Calicut, on private affairs.

No. 569 of 1835.—Lieutenant Bate, received charge of the commissariat department at Sholapore, on the 2nd instant, from lieutenant Hart, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry.

No. 570 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

Ordnance Department.

Brigade serjeant William Cockburn, of the 1st battalion of artillery, to be sub-conductor, vice Batch, deceased.—Date of appointment, 26th October, 1835.

No. 571 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

26th regiment native infantry.

Ensign L. Scott, to be interpreter in the Maharratta language.—Date of appointment, 15th October, 1835.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. D. A. Eisdale, head master of the Poona English school, to proceed to Bombay, for one month, on sick certificate.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant assistant surgeon Stewart, acting civil surgeon at Rutnagerry, leave to proceed to the Mahabulshwar Hills, on sick certificate, until the 30th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November, 1835.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby, received charge of the office of secretary to government, in the secret, political and judicial departments, on the 11th instant.

ECCLIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th November, 1835.

The reverend J. Stevenson, junior minister of St. Andrew's church, returned to Bombay, on the morning of the 14th instant, from the leave granted him on the 5th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1835.

Major J. Morison, took charge of his appointment as resident in the Persian Gulf, on the 24th September last.

Mr. James Erskine, 1st assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, resumed charge of his duties on the 26th October.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th November, 1835.

Mr. J. N. Ross, assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. H. H. Glass, collector of Rutnagerry, took charge of that collectorate on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16th November, 1835.

Mr. A. A. N. Campbell, second assistant to the collector in Candesh, is placed on permanent deputation in the districts.

Mr. R. Bazett, assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section xiv. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As Govt. have ordered the preparation of a compilation of all the orders &c. that have been issued from 1832 up to 35, relative to the Bombay branch of the Military Service, probably with the view of publishing a Third Supplement to the Military Code,—will it not be more proper if the Mi-

litary Code, its two Supplements, and the subsequent Orders would be condensed together, and published in one volume? This will indeed be much more advantageous to the public both in point of economy, and convenience—and in saving to the individuals concerned, the greater expense of buying three and four volumes, will facilitate references, and of course prevent confusion frequently experienced, particularly by the new comers and students, from the orders in these separate books, modifying and abrogating each other.

If so engrossed as I humbly suggest, the volume will be in size as big as that of the present Code, and a moderate price will no doubt ensure the greatest sale to the work.

It is true that hereby the remaining copies (if there be any) of the present Code and its two Supplements will be rendered useless, but it is equally true that they are nearly so now a day, affording subsistence to moths and white ants, upon the shelves, which must be very thankful to our Govt. for their great liberality towards them.

Those who have already bought them—(the Code, &c.) will, not be a whit sorry, but be very glad to undergo a trivial loss rather than be continually bothered and confused by these divisions and sub-divisions, if I may use the expression.

Thus you see sir, that my suggestion, if adopted, will prove beneficial in every point of view, and it is to be hoped that Govt. will not regard it with their "penny wise policy"—and you Mr. Editor will show your usual good will by inserting this communication in your widely circulated paper.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CONCISENESS.

19th Nov., 1835.

P. S. In justice to the compilers of the present Code and its two Supplements, it is necessary that their names should appear on the title page of the one I recommend.

ACCIDENTS.

On the evening of the Saturday before last the neighbourhood of Banian Row, Mambadevie, was disturbed by two persons,—father and son—having been suddenly seized with sickness after taking their evening meal, which, though assistance was promptly rendered, continued during the night, and the father died, but the son survived—a lengthened investigation took place, and though it was evident some deleterious substance had been put in the food they had taken, no very direct traces of the poison could be discovered, or how it had been administered.

On Wednesday evening a room in a range of Buildings in Witalwaddy, attracted notice from the door having been closed all day, and the inmates not seen. On the door being forced open, the body of a man was found lying dead near the door way in a state of putrefaction, and on the room being examined, a part of a second body that had been imperfectly buried, was observed in a corner of the room, which was found to be that of a female, and that her throat had been severely cut, and the wind pipe severed;—a small sword was also found lying near the body with spots of blood on it: a Handkerchief with some blood and water in it was also found in the room, as if in the first instance the murderer had wished to cleanse his hands of so foul a deed. It appeared that the Woman and the Man had been living together at the House about two months, but who he was, or where he came from, could not be discovered. From the room where the bodies were found being fastened from the inside, it was supposed that the man must have killed the woman and afterwards made away with himself. Nothing appeared to indicate any robbery having taken place, nor could it be ascertained that any quarrelling or disturbance had been heard by the persons living in the neighbourhood.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Daniel Tyssen, 4th Drs. from Madras.
Lieut. Cartwright, 23d Regt..
Lieut. Schnell, 6th Foot, from England.
Ensign Rathborne, 24th Regt., from Broach.
Asst. Surgeon A. Leith, Medical Establishment.
Lieut. G. K. Erskine, P. A. H. from Baroda.
Capt. J. Outram, Bheel Corps, from Ditto.

DEPARTURE.

Ensign L. S. Hough, 18th Regt. to Kulludghee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18th.—Brig Regia, H. Kemp, Master from Madras, 10th Sept., Colombo, 10th Oct., and Cannanore 5th Instant.

Passengers.—Capt P. Patterson, H. M. 6th Foot, H. Camp, Private H. M. 6th Foot; J. Jackman, Private, H. M. 2d Foot; Dr. Frith—Samy Native Servant.

Nov. 20th.—H. C. Sloop of War Coote, W. Rose, Esq. Commander from Socotra, 27th Oct.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 17th.—Barque Duchess of Clarence, J. Hutchinson, Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Mrs. Gourley and Child, and A. Gourley, Deputy Asst. Commissary of Ordnance.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Wm. Rodgers.	22nd Nov.	China.	Malabar.
Morley.	25th do.	London.	
Emma.	About 30th do.	Cork.	
Hero of Malown.	1st Decr.	Ditto.	Cape.
Albion.	Do. do.	Liverpool.	St Helena.
Gilmore.	15th do.	London.	Cape and St Helena.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Wm. Ritchie, Boyne and Lady Feversham.

Do. Liverpool.—Barque Syria.
Do. China.—William Rodgers.
Do. Madras.—Annandale,
Do. Rio de Janeiro.—Brig Sa'ude.
Do. Boston.—Shepherdess.
Do. Bordeaux.—La Marie.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Surveying Brig Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS.—Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Ritchie.

Princess Charlotte, Boyne, Lady Feversham, Annandale, Emmie, Albion, Hero of Malown, Gilmore, and Barque Syria.
COUNTRYSHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasse-rath Shaw, Meccai, Discovery, Tauze, Sir Herbert Compton, and Grab Shaw Byrangore.
Portuguese.—Sa'ude.
French.—La Marie.
American.—Shepherdess, Enterprise, and U. S. ship Peacock.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Nov. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
21st Saturday.	11 17	11 23
22nd Sunday.	11 40	Midnight
23rd Monday.	00 19	00 28
23rd Tuesday.	00 57	1 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TRUST postponed.
A POE TO CALUMNY, PERFDY, AN HONEST MAN, JUSTITIA, VINDEX, AN ENEMY TO CANT, and INQUIRY, all noticed editorially.

JUVENIS, INQUISITOR, and MILES under consideration.

TRUE BLUE a little too blue, and therefore inadmissible.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1835.

THE arrival since our last is the E. I. C. S. W. Coote, W. Rose, Esq. Commander, from Socotra the 27th day of October.

THE St. Helena Shipping lists, received via Calcutta, announce the arrival there of the following vessels from this port, as under.

Prince Regent.	July	25
Tropic.	"	26
Amelia Thompson.	"	27
Eucles.	"	"
Mount Stewart Elphinstone	August	5th
Mona.	"	"
Caledonia.	"	6th
Otterspool.	"	7th

THE following item of commercial intelligence has been kindly sent us by a correspondent.

"OPINION.—Subsequent to the departure of the Water Witch, towards the end of July, the price of the Bengal drug gradually advanced from Drs. 645 and 590, to 670 for Patna, and Drs. 630 for Benares, and later as the stock became very short, a few sales of Patna were made as high as Drs. 740. The arrival however, of the Falcon, and the near approach of further supplies, renders it difficult to effect sales, as the Chinese are endeavouring to force off their previous purchases at Drs. 710 and 715, and time bargains for arrivals had, we believe, been made to some extent. The quantity also to come on from Calcutta is large, with a declining market there. In Malwa, there have been great fluctuations during the month. It was selling as low as Drs. 515, suddenly advanced to 560, and fell again to 530, since which a rise has taken place to our present quotation of Drs. 610, partly, no doubt, caused by the high price of Patna, but we do not see how this rate can be supported without a great increase in the deliveries. Nearly 1 | 3 is reported to be inferior.

The deliveries to the 22d were 264 P. and B. 903 Malwa. Total 1167 Leaving a Stock of 1390 " 6450 " 7840 which includes the importation per Falcon, and the Malwa at Macao.

EXCHANGES.—The Company's Agents have raised the Bengal Exchange to 210. Bills on England 4 | 9 a 9d. Sycee 4 per Ct. premium.

COTTON.—The market has continued almost without transactions for the last few weeks, the Chinese not being inclined to purchase at the high prices demanded. Sales of good Jalone and Banda could be effected at 14 T at 14 T 2 M, Cutchora 13 T at 13 T 3 M, good Surat 14 T 8 M at 15 T; inferior qualities 13 T 5 M and 14 T, but the heavy supplies expected from Bengal will make holders eager to realize, and may cause a decline. As is usual, there are reports of a partial failure of the Nankin Crop; but no accounts have been yet received to be relied on.

RICE.—Has again advanced to per 2,50 for Bengal, per 2-35 at 40 for Java and Malwa, and the Chinese appear apprehensive that it will not fall much under these rates.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—From the large importations by Junks from Cochin China and Siam, Pepper has declined to per 7½ at 8. New Betlenut is held at Drs. 3 with little demand. Tin has improved to Drs. 7 for Banca, and Drs. 16½ for good Straits. Rattans without alteration, Banjemassing being quoted Drs. 3½, Straits 2½ at Drs. 3. There has been no importation of Ebony. Mauritius would fetch Drs. 7, Ceylon 4½ at per 5 1st. quality—Madras Sandalwood would fetch per 25 at 30, the market being bare."

SINCE our last publication we have received five or six communications on the subject of Captain Simpson's committee, but each one would, if published, be a libel;—we do not mean a libel on so many individuals, but, what is very singular, one and all of those letters agree in fixing a certain very ugly charge upon a certain very ugly individual;—that charge has relation to the cause of the meeting of the late committee, and the nature of certain matters offered in proof.

But it is unnecessary to follow up this matter further. All are agreed that Captain Simpson has had more to suffer than human nature was well able to bear, and that any reparation which a public acknowledgment of his innocence may afford, will, under all the circumstances, fall far short of what those who know the

history of his difficulties, consider to be his due.

We have little doubt the Government feel this, and will, in reference to the proceedings of the late committee,—and which the public were led to understand involved matters in which Captain Simpson's conduct was questioned, hasten to make such public acknowledgment of the result as may offer some consolation for the pain inflicted. That any such acknowledgment will be after all but a poor consolation, all will allow, but it is the best that can be given.

We forgot to notice in our last that the second voyage of the Steamer *Hugh Lindsay* has been postponed until the 18th March, the date formerly named being the 9th February. This alteration was made chiefly with a view to meeting the wishes of the Calcutta community.

By advices received from Singapore, via Calcutta, we learn that a severe typhoon occurred on the 5th and 6th August last, and that H. M. Ship *Raleigh* had been dismasted, and obliged to throw her guns overboard.

THERE was a case disposed of by the Revenue Judge of this presidency some time ago which, as it may appear of some interest to a portion of our readers, we may now notice, as it will give an idea of the rules at the Custom house here which govern the manifesting of goods, and those under which goods are liable to confiscation.

The case was at the suit of *Aga Mahomed Raheem*, agent and consignee of *Hussam Aga Marowky* of Judda, against the Collector of Customs of Bombay to recover a certain quantity of Coral of the value of about Rs. 30,000, which the latter had confiscated under authority of Government Regulation VI. of 1799.

The facts stated by the plaintiff were, we believe, in effect as follows:

The Coral had arrived in Bombay per the ship *Cavendish Bentinck* on the 13th of June last, but owing to negligence, or some bad arrangement of the cargo on board the ship, or delay in its discharge, it had not been delivered over to the plaintiff until the 12th July, when he deposited it in one of the Custom House warehouses or Godowns where export and import goods are usually kept.

On the 17th of July the Plaintiff applied to have the coral passed through the Custom House, when he was informed that no coral had been entered in the general manifest, and that for that reason the Collector had confiscated it.

As grounds for setting the confiscation aside, Plaintiff stated the following facts in explanation of the omission of entry in the general manifest.

The Cargo of the *Cavendish Bentinck* had been shipped at a port called Wodeida, by a native merchant there, who gave a list of the goods shipped to the Captain, he (the Captain) having taken no note of the goods as they came on board, and that the Captain had made out the general manifest from the list so furnished him. On her way to Bombay the Vessel touched at Judda, where she took on board the Coral in question, which coral could not of course have appeared in the list. It was further stated that it is the custom in Bombay, when it is found that goods are on board a vessel which do not appear in the general manifest, to allow those goods to be entered as they cast up, and thus complete the manifest; and it was alleged that the collector had expressed his willingness, under the circumstances, to receive additions to the general manifest as they were presented to him, without reference to any given limitation of time.

To warrant the confiscation, it was urged on behalf of the collector that the coral did not appear in the general manifest which had been sent in on 18th June, and had only been manifested on the 18th July, the vessel then being about to leave Bombay Harbor, the Captain having in fact applied for a port clearance on the 19th July; and further, that it was not customary to allow amendments to general manifests after the lapse of a few days. In reference to the difficulty on the part of the Captain of the vessel, of making out his manifest, it was stated, that only four days after the arrival of the ship had been given him to complete it, and this additional time was given by the collector of his own discretion, the Government regulation not warranting a delay of more than 24 hours.

The revenue judge awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and his decree was confirmed by the *Sudder Adawlut*.

The ground on which that decision was

given were, we believe, something to the following effect.

1st. The ship having no cargo Book, nor list, nor Bill of Lading, nor manifest to shew the cargo, its quantity, or quality, and the consequent difficulty in making out a general manifest.

2d. The leave understood by the consignees of the cargo and merchants to have been received from the Collector, to enter the goods in the general manifest as they cast up, without limitation of time.

3rd. From the goods having been deposited in the Custom House Warehouse or shed.

4th. The plaintiff being only consignee of the coral, and therefore having no direct interest in defrauding the government of the duties.

In the justice of this decision, as it finally settles the question, we quite concur, although not altogether on the grounds on which either court has decided it.

On the plaintiff's own shewing, the coral had been taken on board sometime after all the other cargo had been shipped. If so, it is most likely that it would have been laid on the top of the other cargo, or in some other place immediately at hand. It is not to be supposed that the Captain would have turned up the other goods merely for the sake of placing the coral at the bottom, nor did the plaintiff shew that by any chance the Coral had been placed there. Why, then, should there have been such difficulty in producing the coral when the plaintiff (as he says) sent for it? And why should it have been among the last articles sent to the Custom House notwithstanding the alleged repeated demands made for it by the plaintiff? By the plaintiff's statement it appears that the vessel arrived in the harbor on the 13th June, and that the coral had not been landed at the Custom House until the 12th July, a month having thus passed before it was made forth-coming.

It is scarcely possible to imagine how any Captain of a vessel,—be he Englishman, or Indian, could show himself so regardless,—we will not say of his employer's, but of his own interests, where there was so much responsibility on his shoulders. A Captain is responsible for his cargo,—as is (we believe) his Chief officer to him, and how one or both could overlook so material a point as the taking an inventory of property so entrusted to them, and for which they were so liable, seems perfectly incomprehensible. Such would appear to have been the case in this instance, however, but, we say, it is one of those occurrences so unusual in its nature as renders it necessary, in any enquiry which such carelessness may give rise to, to follow closely all circumstances in any way bearing on it.

In this view, we would take the alleged neglect in making an inventory or manifest of the goods shipped, as our first ground of inquiry as to the intention with regard to the disposal of the coral. The next would be the alleged delay in sending it ashore to the Custom House, altho it was the last article shipped, and must therefore have been among the articles nearest at hand; the next would be the fact of the Captain having, on the 18th June, given in a manifest which he swore was correct, but in which the coral was not inserted: the next would be the fact of no manifest having been made of the coral until six days after its having been deposited in the Custom House;—and the next would be, the fact (if such were the fact) of no private manifest having been exhibited from the time of the landing of the vessel on 13th June, until the 18th July, altho' (as is to be supposed) the Plaintiff had received advice from his principal of the shipment of the coral, by the same vessel which brought it.

From these materials (had they stood alone), and looking to the spirit of the laws which are understood to regulate the Customs departments, and to the necessity there is for the strictest adherence to them, we should have had little hesitation in pronouncing against the Plaintiff's claims of restitution, notwithstanding the plea urged by him of his being merely the Consignee, and therefore not likely to attempt smuggling the goods.

Perhaps a little more weight than was due, was attached by the Court to this Plea. We by no means contend that it was not founded in truth, but, as a plea, its value was only to be estimated by the consistency of the other particulars offered in proof. There is nothing to prevent goods coming professedly by way of consignment, being the bona fide property of the so-named Consignee, and every person disposed to smuggle would have no hesitation in assuming the latter character, if he found he could act in it with a license which he could not do as principal. In the present case, as regards the intention to smuggle, and the proof necessary to establish it, we do not see any reason for drawing a distinction between the principal and his agent.

But the Collector deprived himself of the benefit of all these considerations, and of his regulation, by the license given to complete the manifest, beyond the period fixed by that regulation; and so long as the goods were in his own ware-rooms, and under the control of his own servants, he, having once agreed to receive a manifest at any time after the legal period (be it 4 days as is alleged on his behalf, or a further and unlimited time as the Plaintiff contended,) denuded himself of the power to apply his regulation to any portion of that cargo. The object in giving the time was to enable a correct manifest to be made up, and that having been the object, it would have appeared somewhat capricious to have limited the parties to a day back or fore, should they absolutely require further time, seeing an indulgence had been, under all the circumstances, considered warranted.

And indeed it does not well appear how the collector could have thought of falling back on his regulation, the coral then being in his own keeping, and no intention shewn of concealing it, more than any other of the articles of cargo. Did his right to confiscate the coral accrue from the delay in manifesting it, there were other articles which were similarly situated, and must have shared the same fate. Had there been any attempt made to smuggle the coral from the warehouse, the case would have been different, but no such attempt had been made; and the fact of a part of the cargo having been allowed to be added to the manifest at so late a period as the 9th of July, certainly leads to the impression that there was some mistake or misunderstanding on the part of the collector as to the time alleged by him to have been allowed for completing the manifest, that date being nearly a month after the arrival of the vessel.

On these latter grounds, therefore, does the confiscation appear to have been unwarranted, and on these grounds do we think the order should have been set aside. The other circumstances are altogether so singular,—to say the least of them, that they hardly appear entitled to form any part of the grounds on which the decision was given (which would appear to have been the case), but the rather of that nature which would, in absence of the circumstances connected with the delay allowed, have afforded very strong grounds for suspicion,—certainly enough to warrant the application of the Regulation by the Collector, and sending the case for adjudication by the proper authority.

The subjects in the three numbers of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* now before us are all so interesting and important that our space will not well allow us to enter into any thing like a proper notice of either, and we therefore, for the information of those who may be interested, here subjoin the heads of articles which each number contains.

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CALCUTTA.

We understand that Sir Henry Fane, who has been elected a Member of the Bengal Club, took his seat at that board yesterday evening for the first time. There was a large dinner party (of about sixty gentlemen we are told) on this occasion; and the President of the Club (the Governor General) was in the Chair, and had sent his band to add to the festivity of the evening, which was prolonged until a late hour.—*Calcutta Courier*, Nov. 4.

Our attention has been attracted by an article in the *Christian Observer* for November, on Female Infanticide in India. We had hoped that barbarous custom, so long prevalent in the west of India, had almost been extirpated by the philanthropic exertions of Colonel Pottinger; but though a good deal seems to have been done by that distinguished functionary towards eradicating the practice in Cutch, yet it would seem by the accounts before us, (which we extract from the above named periodical,) that this inveterate habit of destroying infants at their birth still continues in force in extensive districts, particularly in Sind. Mr. Wilkinson, we observe, is employed in getting natives to write it down. May his pious endeavors be crowned with success commensurate with his zeal! But we have more confidence in the good effect of branding it as a detestable crime, in our treaties and official communications with the princes and chiefs of the country, whenever opportunity is presented, although the Missionary has been able, without such aid, to civilize the savage palate of the New Zealander.—*Ibid.*

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

In illustration of the preceding remarks, we venture to give in detail a statement of the efforts (hitherto, we regret to say, but partially successful), made by an active and benevolent public officer, Col. Pottinger, in the province of Cutch.

When he first came to Cutch, ten years ago, he set out, with all the active zeal of a new-comer, to root out the practice; but he soon discovered his mistake. The mehtahs sent at his request, by the then regency, were either cajoled by false returns, or expelled from towns and villages, not only by the classes charged with the crime, but by the other inhabitants, whom long habit had taught to view the business with indifference, if not, absolute approbation. Col. P. next got the darbar to summon all the Jarejahs to Bhuj and partly by threats, and partly persuasion, arranged with them to furnish quarterly statements of the births, within their respective estates. This plan he saw, from the outset, was defective; but it was the best he could hit upon at the moment. It proved, however, an utter failure. Within six months, most of the Jarejahs declared their inability to act up to their agreement, even as far as regarded their nearest relations. Several fathers, for instance, assured him, that they dared not establish such a scrutiny regarding their grown-up sons; and the few statements that were furnished, he found to have been drawn up by guess-work, from what may be termed the *little tattle* of the village.

Col. P.'s next idea was, that as all the Jarejahs profess to be blood relations of the Rao of Cutch, they might be requested to announce to him, as the head of the tribe, as well as Government, the fact of their wives being "enceintes," and eventually the result. This scheme appeared feasible to the ministers; but when it was proposed to the Jarejah members of the regency, they received it with feelings of complete disgust, and almost horror. Two modes further suggested themselves of carrying the object. The one, to use direct authority and force; but that would no doubt be at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty. The other to grant a portion to every Jarejah girl on her marriage. This latter method had been proposed to the Bombay Government by Col. P.'s predecessor, Mr. Gardiner, but had been explicitly negatived, and that negative had been confirmed by the Court of Directors. Under these circumstances, the plan was of course abandoned.

Sir John Malcolm came to Bhuj in March, 1820. He made a long speech to the assembled Jarejahs on the enormity of the crime, and told them the English nation would force the East India Company, to dissolve all connection with a people who persisted in it! The Jarejahs of course individually denied the charge; but they afterwards inquired from Col. P. how the Governor could talk so to them at a moment when he was courting the friendship of Sind, in which *child murder* is carried to a much greater extent than even in Cutch; for it is a well-known fact, that all the illegitimate offsprings born to men of any rank in that country, are indiscriminately put to death without reference to sex. Subsequent to Sir John's visit, an impostor of the name of Vijaya Bhat went to Bombay, and presented a petition to Government, setting forth Col. P.'s supineness, and offering if furnished with some peons, to do all that was required. This petition was referred to the Colonel to report on which he did as it merited; and matters lay in abeyance till the young Rao was installed in July, 1834, when he adopted the most decided steps to enforce that article of the treaty which provides for the suppression of infanticide. He took a paper from the whole of his brethren, reiterating that stipulation, and agreeing to abide the full consequences if they broke it. Col. P. officially promised the Rao the support of the British Government in all his measures, and the Rao and the English resident have been watching ever since for an occasion to make a signal example; but the difficulty of tracing and bringing home such an allegation will be understood from the preceding account; and it would be ruin to the case to attempt to do so on uncertain grounds, and fail. It now, however, appears that our best, perhaps only, change of success rests with the Rao, who is most sincere in his detestation of the crime, and his wish to stop it.

Our correspondent above referred to, proceeds as follows:—

"The assertion made by Mr. Wilkinson, that infanticide is carried to an extent of which we have

hardly yet a complete notion, is, alas! too true in India. The Rao of Cutch told the Resident at his court, very recently, that he had just found out that a tribe of Mussalmans called Sammas, who came originally from Sind, and now inhabit the islands in the Rann, paying an ill-defined obedience to Cutch, put all their daughters to death, merely to save the expense and trouble of rearing them! He has taken a bond from all the heads of the tribe to abandon the horrid custom; but, as he justly remarked, he has hardly the means of enforcing it.

"Of the origin of infanticide in Cutch, it is difficult to give a satisfactory account. The tradition of its being a scheme hit on by one of the Jarejahs to prevent their daughters, who cannot marry in their own tribe, from disgracing their families by prostitution, is generally received. The Jarejahs of Cutch have perhaps adopted all the vices, whilst they have few, or none, of the saving qualities, of the Mussalmans. No people appear to have so thorough a contempt for women, and yet, strange to say, we often see the dowagers of households taking the lead in both public and private matters amongst them. Their tenets are, however, that women are innately vicious; and it must be confessed that they have good cause to draw this conclusion in Cutch, in which, it is suspected, there is not one chaste female from the Rao's wives downwards. We can understand the men amongst the Jarejahs getting reconciled to infanticide, from hearing it spoken of, from their very births as a necessary and laudable proceeding; but several instances have been told me, where, young mothers, just before married from other tribes, and even brought from distant countries, have strenuously urged the destruction of their own infants, even in opposition to the father's disposition to spare them? This is a state of things for which, we confess, we cannot offer any explanation, and which would astonish us in a tigress or a she-wolf!"

The above is indeed a melancholy detail, and cannot fail to sicken the heart of every Englishman, much more of every British female. As some little relief to a recital so affecting, we have the pleasure to add, that Mr. Wilkinson, to whom we are indebted for having first recalled our attention to the subject of infanticide, is pursuing with success the most judicious measures to secure its extinction in Malwa and Rajputna. By a letter just received from him we learn, that he is trying to ascertain all those arguments by which the native mind has reconciled itself to the murder of female children; and how those who have not practised it, have been led to adopt this more humane course. He is also enlisting the services of several of the most humane and influential Rajput chiefs of those parts to suppress it, and has derived much assistance and success from their advice and their zeal. They are taking up the subject *con amore*. All the chiefs near Sehore have taken or are taking bonds from their kinsmen, to refrain from the practice in future. This is highly gratifying; but, as Mr. W. remarks, "Except the momentary expression of the public approbation of this humane act, and the force thus given to the public feeling in favor of humanity, what is gained? Without further efforts, the public mind will remain as unformed as ever: it has learned no lesson: we have gained no real pledge, or security against the recurrence of the act. As the human mind gains light and knowledge, however, it will of itself throw off such evil practices. By force nothing is gained, the disposition to commit the act remaining as strong as ever—the sense of the injury of applying violence to proud, ignorant barbarians, boasting of their freedom, will only work a rankling feeling of resistance and rebellion."

"I am now, therefore," he adds, "teaching my viceroy how to write an affecting tale of real life, in their own language—how to address the heart, and rouse the kindly and virtuous sympathies of our nature in favor of humanity; but still without once overstepping the bounds of probability, and indeed of truth and fact. Their first attempts at a 'Tale of the Heart' have been sad failures. They make even brutes and trees to stand aghast at the shedding of the innocent's blood. They thought their own spoken language too common and mean to give expression to all I wanted—but they are now learning to think better of its powers and capabilities."

"I hope before long to have a tale of horror in real life, and well known in these parts, so well set in cunning language, as shall not fail to enlist men's strongest sympathies in our favor."

We find too, that with his usual prudence and perseverance, Mr. W. is accumulating what additional information on the subject is still obtainable; and proposes, shortly, to transmit the whole, with such suggestions for the gradual extinction of the custom, as his experience and observation may suggest, for the consideration of the Supreme Government.—*Calcutta Christian Observer for November.—Ibid.*

A letter from Mauritius of the 28th. of September, quoted in the *Englishman*, mentions that the negotiable debentures for the slave indemnity were not to be thrown upon the market so soon as had been expected, and consequently that the "exchanges will, in all probability, not go below three to five per cent. discount." The sum apportioned to the colony, according to a statement we published last week, will exceed 2,100,000l.

The *Journal of Medical Science* is now a periodical so well established, that the public will look out for its regular monthly appearance without waiting for information from the daily press; and accordingly, as the subjects treated in it are for the most part purely professional, we shall not notice its contents hereafter, except when there happens to be some paper among them of popular interest. This is the case with the November number: now before us, as well as with the last, for it gives the remainder of a very interesting sketch of the climate and seasons of Assam, with various other useful information relative to that country, by Dr. McCosh. We are glad to have that gentleman's authority for discrediting the prevalent opinion of its extraordinary insalubrity. So far as one year's observations with a small numerical force may be taken as a guide, the station of Goalparah (from 1st May 1834, to 1st May 1835,) exhibits less sickness and mortality among the Native troops than the stations in lower Bengal, the proportion among 262 men, the average strength of the corps, being per cent. 3.81 sick and 1.14 deaths. The Jail Hospital however, with nearly the same average number of inmates, had 11 per cent of deaths but these are accounted for by "the ravages of an unprecedented con-

tinuance of cholera, which proved fatal in nearly one-half of the yearly amount of deaths among the prisoners."—a state of things that might have occurred in the most healthy part of India, or indeed, as now unhappily proved, in any part of the world. Dr. McCosh has given a table of extreme and mean temperatures observed in one year at Goalparah. They shew "a greater equality of temperature in Assam, whether during the twenty-four hours or throughout the year, than is general throughout India," which, however, would be no recommendation as regards the constitutions of Europeans, did it not shew at the same time that the maximum is only 83 and the mean of noon only 76½, say about four degrees lower than the means of Calcutta. The article is embellished with a colored drawing, which, though not very well lithographed, presents a very interesting picture of the singular appearance of the Burrampooter and of the mountainous masses rising into snow-peaks, as seen from Goalparah.

The Editor has, in his leading article, discussed the important question, "who is it that should see the sick poor provided for and attended to in India." We cordially concur in the maxim he lays down that—

"If the people will not voluntarily come forward and build hospitals for the reception of the sick and care of the poor, it becomes the duty of the Government to see that it is done, and enact laws for that purpose."

At present the Fever Hospital scheme is paralyzed because the subscription is at a stand. But 30,000 rupees will surely go some way towards the building at least, and if it be the duty of Government to provide the Hospital at any rate, a *fortiori* this subscription should accelerate the establishment of it.—*Ibid.*

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1835.

JOHANNES STEPHANO *versus* EDWARD KENT HUME.

This cause, which came on upon a rehearing and had been reserved for argument before a full bench was partially heard on the 30th and 31st. ultimo, and to day Mr. Taiton was heard for the defendant. We give a summary of the case, and an abstract of the arguments raised on either side.

This is a case, the decision of which involves a question of very considerable importance, and very necessary to be set at rest. That question is, whether an Armenian woman, a Christian, who is possessed of lands in the Mofussil in her own sole right, and who marries a subject of Great Britain, can make an effectual devise by her will, of such real property so situated. The argument which on the two previous days had been gone into at great length, and in a manner somewhat desultory, we shall endeavour to condense, concisely stating the grounds and reasoning upon which the opposite parties endeavoured to sustain their several cases.

Mr. Princep and Mr. Cochrane appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Taiton and Mr. Clark for the defendant.

The ground upon which the plaintiff counsel chiefly relied, were

That the Armenian people had settled within the British territories in India upon the fifth of a treaty or compact entered into above a century and a half ago between that nation and the then representatives of the British Government in the East. That a negotiation was opened and a treaty contract, or compact, was effected between the above named parties, Sir J. Childs acting in that transaction as the representative of the East India Company. That by that treaty it was stipulated that there should be mutual amity and concord between the contracting parties for the mutual advantage of trade and commerce, and that Armenians should be admitted to all and every the rights, privileges and protection enjoyed by British subjects. That they should have liberty to live any garrison, to buy and to sell, in and merchandise in the same manner as an Englishman born.

That under the faith of this treaty Armenians have for very many years been settled at Dacca, where they have long been holders of large zemindaries. That no Armenian law of inheritance has been produced shewing that this estate should or could be devised by the wife.

That the case of *Emin versus Emin* determined in this Court was decisive of the case; that then, an Armenian widow was decreed her dower out of Mofussil Lands which decision clearly recognised the application of British Law. That unless English Law were to prevail, there was no law existing that could be applicable. That the only laws recognised in the Mofussil are the Mohamedan and Hindu, neither of which could be applicable here; that it was true there was an solitary case reported in Mr. Macnaughten's *Sudder Devanree Reports*, where in the case of an Armenian, a reference was made to the Armenian Bishop, for the information of the Sudder, as to Armenian Law, but that it distinctly appears from the learned Editor's note that the case in question was not determined upon any application of Armenian Law, but on an admission of one of the parties. That this case therefore afforded no precedent—that a decision opposed to that sought by the complainants, would lead to great uncertainty of title, and would shake the tenures of a large property in the East.

That the case of *Gardiner versus Pell* reported in 1st Jacob and Walker was conclusive.

Here are the principal grounds upon which the claim of the complainant was sought to be established; on the other hand it was argued that if the complainants claim was as brother and held at Law of the deceased possessed of this land in his own sole right, it must be shewn clearly that not only that his right was recognised by English Law, but that English Law was applicable to the Lands in question. That the Law of England recognises the right of a married woman to act as a *feme sole*, whatever and in all cases when the necessity of nothing requires it. This is clearly established and the principal cases laid down on Coke, Littleton 132, 133; in the case of the countess of Portland *versus* Podger, where the capacity of a married woman whose husband was out of the kingdom was recognised in the execution of deeds—so in the case of Sir R. Belknap who was in exile and still alive. Many other cases were cited to establish this point of Law, which in its application, on the ground of necessity, had effect in the case in question; for it was clear that during the life of Mrs. Hume her husband was, as regarded these lands and all conveyance that could be made of them, as utterly without authority or power as a husband *civiliter mortuus* by the Law of England. She had the power to transfer, to convey by deed, in short

the whole and entire control over these lands whilst alive in which mode of transfer he could not even join; now by every legal analogy were the power of conveying by deed possessed, the power of divesting by will is recognised as equally inherent in the proprietor of real property. That if every right of a *feme sole* be recognised and admitted to have been in Mrs. Hume—as is admitted, why should the making of a will be a method of disposing of her sole and separate estate which alone is not recognised? That great stress had been laid upon Mr. MacNaughten's note in the case reported from the Sudder; but the truth was that in either way that case and the dictum of the annotation was strongly in favor of the defendant, inasmuch as it recognizes the Armenian law affecting contracts made by an Armenian woman whilst under coverture. That the English laws regulating the transfer of real estate, founded upon the doctrine of feudal tenures has never been introduced into the Mofussil; that when we conquered or acquired the country we found not the Hindus, but the Mahomedans administering the law of the land, and in such manner, or that their own laws should be administered to every different class of inhabitants. That the counsel for the complainant had represented the words "British subjects" as used in Mr. Fergusson's act (the act making real estates of British subjects, assets for debts, in the hands of Executors) as bearing a general construction, and comprehending the subjects of the Crown of England, without limitation or restriction, contrary to the construction put upon the words by this Court hitherto. That the case of *Gardiner versus Pell* was the case of, or belonging to a British subject, and which it appears clear the master of the Rolls considered to be within the limits and jurisdiction of Calcutta. That supposing the devise had been a Mahomedan woman, instead of an Armenian, it would not be contended for a moment that this Court would interfere with her right to alienate or dispose of Mofussil Lands according to the Law Mahomedan; and that unless some regulation affecting the Lands in question, the Sudder Devanree would recognise the right of Armenians possessing property in the Mofussil to dispose of their property according to the laws, usages and customs of the Armenians. These were the principal arguments advanced upon the point of law. There was also a discussion at some length involving technical question, as to whether the complainant had applied to the proper side of the Court and whether if instead of seeking relief by Bill in equity, he should not have had recourse to the common Law jurisdiction of the Court and sought its remedy by ejectment; this discussion however not going to the merits of the case, and being of little interest to our readers in general, we omit.

The Court took time to consider its decision.—*Hurkaru, Nov. 4.*

AMERICA.

THE NEGRO WHO REFUSED TO BE FREE.

(From the *Commercial Advertiser*, June 10.)

In the Yemassee, there is quite an interesting, as amusing passage illustrative of the attachment of a slave to his master. Hector had been the means of saving his master's life; and for this good service he had resolved to emancipate him. Accordingly he made a signal to Hector, who came forward with the dog Dugdale, which had been wounded with an arrow in the side, not seriously but painfully; as was evident from the writhings and occasional moanings of the animal, while Hector busied himself plastering the wound with the resinous gum of the pine tree.

"Hector," said his master, as he approached, "give me Dugdale. Henceforward I shall take care of him myself."

"Sa," exclaimed the negro, with an expression of almost terrific amazement in his countenance.

"Yes, Hector, you are now free. I give you your freedom, old fellow. Here is money too, and in Charleston you shall have a house to live in for yourself."

"No, massa. I can't, sir—I can't be free," replied the negro, shaking his head, and endeavouring to resume possession of the strong cord which secured the dog, and which Harrison, had taken into his own hand.

"Why can't you, Hector? What do you mean? Am I not your master? Can't I make you free—and don't I tell you that I do make you free. From this moment you are now your own master."

"Wha' for massa? Wha' Hector done, you are now guine turn um off dis time o' day."

"Done! You have saved my life, old fellow? you have fought for me like a friend, and I am now your friend, and not any longer your master."

"Ki, massa! enty you always been a friend to Hector? Enty you gib um physic when he sick, and come see and tak wid um, and do ebbery ting he want you for do? What guine do now?"

"Yes, Hector, I have done for you all this, but I have done it because you were my slave, and because I was bound to do it."

"Ah you no-wan to be down any longer. Da's it! I see, You want Hector for eat acorn wid de hog, and take de swamp wid de Injin, enty?"

"Not so, old fellow! but I call you my slave when I would call you my friend. I shall get another slave to carry Dugdale, and you shall be free."

"I dam to hell, massa, if I guine to be free!" roared the adhesive black, in a tone of unrestrained determination. "I can't lose you company; and who de debble Dugdale ill let feed him like Hector? Tis impossible, massa, and dere's no use to tak about it. De ting aint right? and efty I know wha' kind of ting freedom is wid black man? Ha! you make Hector free, come wuss more nor poor buckrah; he tief out of de shop, he get druak and fie in de ditch den if sick come, he roll, he toss in de wet grass of de

stable. You come in ed morning, Hector dead, and who know? he take no physic, he had no parson; who know, I say, massa, but he debble find um for any body else? No, massa; you an I Dugdale berry good company for Hector. I tank God he so good, I no want any better."

The negro was positive, and his master, deeply affected with this evidence of his attachment, turned away in silence, offering no further obstruction to the desperate hold which he again took of the wounded Dugdale.

EUROPE.

THE COURT AND MINISTRY.

The King's assent to the introduction of the Irish Church Bill has been signified by Lord John Russell to the House of Commons, in the usual forms; and upon this simple fact some of our Ministerial contemporaries consider themselves justified in declaring their disbelief in the reported hostility of his Majesty to Liberal principles and the Melbourne Cabinet. *The Globe*, on Tuesday, called it a "startling refutation of the late rumours and vaunts, which they (the Tories) have been industriously circulating about the King's secret difference with his Ministers;" and on Wednesday the *Courier*, after alluding to Lord John Russell's communication, said—

"For our part, we do not believe in the existence of the influence assigned to the Tories, and we do not therefore believe in any of these intrigues: on the contrary, we believe that his Majesty acts with perfect good faith towards his Ministers—that he has taken a just view of the circumstances of the country—and has a full and complete confidence in those Ministers whose straightforward integrity, manly simplicity, and undeviating political consistency, contrast so favourably with the shuffling, cunning tergiversation of Sir Robert Peel and his friends, and have won for them the confidence of this mighty nation."

It is proverbially easy to convince men of the truth of that which they are eager to credit; and in this way we must account for the facility of belief exhibited by our contemporaries: but it really seems to us that something more conclusive is required to prove the conversion of the Court from Toryism to Reform principles, than the formal announcement of his Majesty's consent to the introduction of any Ministerial measure. It is always the implied, if not the express condition on which a Minister in modern times accepts office, that he shall be allowed to propose such bills as he thinks fit to the Legislature. The celebrated India Bill of Charles Fox was permitted by George the Third to be carried through the House of Commons; but he did not on that account refrain from using all his influence to defeat it in the Lords. In like manner, William the Fourth may treat the Melbourne Cabinet in regard to the Irish Church Bill we do not say that he will, but our suspicion of the King's hostility are not diminished by the consent he has given to the mere introduction of the measure.

That the King was the ready and willing instrument of the Tories in November last will not be denied; and we ask for the proofs of his change since that period. He received Lord Melbourne back again, because he had not the power to resist openly the will of the Nation; but we have Lord Melbourne's own authority for the fact, that the process of forming his Ministry was very disagreeable. This could only apply to the difficulties thrown in his way by the King. The compulsory formation of the present Administration is any thing but proof of the Royal willingness to support Liberal men and measures.

Then it will not be pretended that there is anything like cordiality in the intercourse of the King with his Ministers. It is easy to sneer at the tittle-tattle of a Court; but, as siraws thrown into the air will how, which way the wind blows, so the casual expression of a Monarch—his undisguised ebullitions before the members of his household—will convey a tolerably correct idea of the current of Royal thought and inclination.

The *Courier* pretends that the King has been misrepresented with reference to his speech to Sir Charles Grey, which we quoted last week—

"Recollecting, we presume, the long and disastrous war between England and her Colonies, which led to the final separation of the United States from England, under circumstances of bitterness and exasperation; his Majesty is said to have taken an opportunity, when Sir Charles Grey was presented to him, of warning Sir Charles not to suffer Canada to be lost or given away in a similar manner. His Majesty's friendly admonition, meant to remind Sir Charles of the errors committed by the Commissioners sent to the United States, and to warn him against the feebleness, mingled with insult and violence, which were then displayed, has been held by the Tories to imply that his Majesty expressed disapprobation of the principles on which the Commissioners were likely to proceed."

But the *Courier* has not told us why, of the three Commissioners, the King should select Sir Charles Grey, a scarcely disguised Tory, for the object of the public admonition. Why was not Lord Gosford honoured with the "irregular and extra-official" injunction? Why could not the King trust Lord Melbourne, or Lord Glenelg, with the duty of impressing upon the Commissioners the necessity of preserving the Canadas? It was an insult, and we fear an intentional one, to his responsible advisers, to give instructions in this manner to one of the Commissioners. It was intended to imply a want of confidence in his Ministers—as if their instructions would tend to sever the Colonies from the Mother Country, and therefore required counteraction from the King himself. In this light it was viewed by the Tories; and we think it is the common-sense view of the matter.

We must have very different and more explicit evidence than any which the *Courier* or the *Globe* has adduced, before we can place credit in the asserted sincerity of the King's support of his Liberal Ministers. We shall see how the House of Commons votes on the Irish Tithe Bill—we shall see whether the recess will pass over without another *coup d'état*—we shall see whether the necessary creation of Peers will be made to produce conformity between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The King has it in his power to show himself to the nation in the character the *Courier* ascribes to him; but until he does, let the Reformers act as if they had to contend with the Court. The Ministers of

their choice are not, they may rely upon it, up held as is fitting by the Court: so much the more heartily should they be supported by the People as long as they maintain their popular course.

We suspect that it is useless to warn Minister themselves against the delusion that they have the confidence and good-will of the King. Notwithstanding the tone of the Ministerial journals, Lord Melbourne and his colleagues must know too well what their real position is at Court, to need any such admonition.—*Spectator*, July 18.

PERSIAN MISSION.

We understand that as soon as the Pluto has landed Mr. Ellis and his suite at Trebizond, she is to return without loss of time to the Bosphorus where Lord Durham will embark in her for Sevres (in the Crimea) or Odessa, should the Russians not choose to let his Lordship take a view of the first-named place and its immediate neighbourhood.

The mission of Mr. Ellis is to be a mere complimentary one, on the occasion of the new reign Mr. M'Neill, appointed Secretary of Legation to the complimentary mission, will not go out with Mr. Ellis, but will follow that Gentleman to Teheran. Rumour says that he will take along with him a diploma as resident Minister in Persia, in the room of Sir John Campbell, the East India Company's Resident in that country. Sir John is recalled in consequence of its having been lately arranged by the Government and the East India Company that henceforward the British diplomatic resident at the Court of Persia whatever be his rank or title, shall be named by the Crown. The East India Company, however, will continue the allowance of 12,000*l.* per annum, to defray the expenses of the legation in Persia.

Mr. M'Neill has been 14 years resident in Persia, 11 of which he passed there in the capacity of surgeon to the East India Company's agency, and the three others as political assistant to Sir J. Campbell.

It is now expected that Mr. Ellis will not stay more than two months at Teheran. It was originally intended, however, that he should remain some years in Persia as resident Ambassador. To his knowledge of that country and its language he was indebted for his success in inducing the Persian Government in 1815 to sign a convention of great importance to British interests in that quarter.—*Times*, July 21.

LORD BROUGHAM AT LIVERPOOL.

After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Mechanics Institute at Liverpool was completed, and Lord Brougham had delivered a speech from the platform, the company assembled at dinner.

We are in possession of a long report of the proceeding, but can only find room for the following oration of Lord Brougham, from which we, for the first time, learn, that the Noble Lord, who had decidedly placed himself at the head of the Movement has voluntarily withdrawn from office, and is unwilling again to give up his independence.

LORD BROUGHAM.—In his discourse "de omnibus rebus" his Lordship said that he did not feel that he was doing wrong in coming forward and meeting his fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) He knew the incident which occurred when he attended a dinner at which was given on his account at Aberdeen, when the most ridiculous and absurd notion was raised that he had plotted with Lord Althorp to turn Earl Grey out of office. (A laugh.) To disprove the report he obtained two letters under Lord Grey's hand, in which his Lordship expressed his enemies believed it—believed that he and Lord Althorp entered into a plot to cut their own throats by cutting Lord Grey's. (A laugh.) He thought if he did not meet him (Lord Grey) at the dinner to which he was invited at Edinburgh it would be said that there was some truth in the report, and therefore he remained away. He accordingly attended at the Edinburgh Festival, and then the cry was raised—"What a Lord Chancellor attend a public dinner—a Lord Chancellor go to a dinner at Aberdeen, and then dine at Edinburgh!" It seemed to create so much astonishment that he, as Lord Chancellor, should attend dinners, that he began to think he must change his determination of going to dinners, and that he was bound to stand upon his "Order." (A laugh.) He would tell them that such a man as Huskisson never flinched from meeting his countrymen on such occasions, and Mr. Canning was equally ready to attend meetings, both in the morning, in the day, and at night. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Canning's principles he approved of, and gave him his support, but he refused to hold office under him. On the charge of attending public meetings he was bound also to defend Mr. Pitt, though he differed with him in politics. Mr. Pitt was a great orator and a man of great public virtue, yet he sacrificed men to his ambition and his love of place, and consented to hold office without the power and patronage which a Minister of the Crown ought to have. (Hear.) Mr. Pitt attended public meetings; and on one occasion, when Buonaparte, who made himself King of France and Italy, had issued a manifesto against our ships, colonies, and commerce. Mr. Pitt attended a dinner of his fellow citizens, and in his usual sarcastic way, after alluding to the manifesto, gave as a toast, "Our ships, colonies, and commerce." (A laugh.) Mr. Pitt he defended from the charge of attending dinners, but it might be said that he was only Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not Lord Chancellor. He would then take the example of Lord Eldon, and defend him from the foul charge of daring to meet his countrymen. (A laugh.) Now, that was the constant habit of Lord Eldon year after year. He attended dinner after dinner with Mr. Pitt, and sometimes without him, and since his death annually delivered a speech to celebrate the day of Mr. Pitt's birth. (A laugh.) Was it improper, therefore, with those examples before them, for a Chancellor to attend dinners? Some of them at least a Chancellor might attend, but he supposed it would be said by-and-by that man, because he was a Chancellor, should not dine at all. (Laughter.) He knew that it had been all so said, that he had not held the same doctrine, and pursued the same course in office that he did now. (Hear, hear, hear, hear)—and that he took the opportunity of coming there that day to raise the people by raising their power, whereas while he was in office he shunned the people and did not magnify them, and hold out hopes of reform, but relaxed the pace at which reform should go on. Never was a charge more ridiculous. He said last

summer what he said now, that nothing was more ludicrous than the charge against the late Ministry of not having done enough. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord here enumerated the measures which the late Ministry passed while in office, and for which he said they deserved the gratitude of the country. He then adverted to the charge of inconsistency brought against himself, and declared that he had every session practised according to his own doctrines; and acted in 1835 upon what he had preached in 1834. To the passing of two measures he had pleaded himself; one was the bill for the establishment of local courts, which would bring speedy justice home to every man's door; and the other was the measure to abolish all one blow pluralities and non-residence of the Clergy. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He however, abstained from bringing those measures before Parliament, or of urging the Government to turn their attention to those two great subjects, because he considered that reforming the Municipal Corporations, and beginning the reform of the Irish Church, was enough, and he did not wish them to go one step further than was suitable to their own convenience. (Hear, hear.) That showed that, when out of office, in 1835, he practised what he preached in 1834. He should become impatient if he found the Government flinch, or relax in their exertions. He should be their supporter so long as they acted up to their promises, and for the benefit of the people; but if he found that they altered their position he would leave them, and he believed that he would not be the only one to leave them, for he believed the people would then desert them. (Cheers.) He had clung to the people, but whether the people would cling to him was a question that he could not answer. (Hear, hear.) And who was there quitted place, misnamed power, that did not surrender ignoble prerogative for sweet enjoyment? (Loud cheering.) To be answerable for things done by others, and to be answerable for things which ought to be done and are not done—to be compelled to trust persons whom a prudent man would consider to be untrustworthy—to be compelled to repose implicit confidence in persons when common confidence could not be placed in them—your course of policy to be judged of by the most ignorant of mankind, and to hear the aspersions which they may throw on your character and conduct—who is there, he would ask, could approve of the enviable privileges which place conferred on man? (Cheers.) It was a far more pleasing thing for a man to be raised to such an eminence from chance, from whence he could look upon mankind and into the various passions of the human heart, than be placed on an eminence exposed to the base arts and the bad passions of men. (Cheers.)—and to find that after he has done all that was in his power to do a paltry quarrel was raised by those who had the power in their hands, and his appointment is cancelled, and he receives the blackest ingratitude for his services. (Loud cheers.) He was in office four years, except one day, and, like other men who govern the country, he was expected to surrender everything to his official situation. All this he must have been disposed to endure, to feel the relief of the burden; but there was nothing more pleasing to him than to be relieved from it, like a man who is about to be relieved from the fetters and trammels with which he had been confined. (Cheers.) No man could be considered to enter the house of peace when he entered the House as a Minister of the Crown. Judge than what must have been his feelings when he burst from those restraints, and took his natural position with his countrymen. (Cheers.) From all those trammels he was now free, and it must be a strong and honorable Government, that would promise much, and were able to accomplish much for the people, to induce him to give up his independence, and enlist with any Ministry what ever.—*Courier*, July 22.

THE TIMES.—JUNE 26.

There is a shocking case of criminal conversation in the report of the Court of Common Pleas. A clergyman reading prayers in the little family group, with the mother of whom he at that moment meditated adultery, which crime he proceeded, according to the verdict of the jury, to perpetrate within an hour after this sacred ceremony! There is a startling profligacy in this conduct beyond the ordinary limits of libertinism and profaneness!

RUSSIA.

We were yesterday prevented by want of room from inserting the letter of our Correspondent in Constantinople; but in our general summary of the matter received by express we gave the substance of the most important part of its contents. It will be seen that intelligence had been received in the Turkish capital of new warlike preparations in the neighbouring extremities of the Russian empire, which can hardly fail to awaken the attention of the Powers most interested in watching the movements of the Russians in that quarter. At this moment, when nothing is passing in the East or elsewhere which could afford a justification for a renewal of armaments, in Russia, those which are in such active preparation cannot be put to the account of any purpose which would lull suspicion. Coupled with these fresh indications of an unceasing eagerness on the part of Russia to pursue her favourite plan of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Turkey, a circumstance no less remarkable is forced under our notice. It has of late been observed, that the communications between the Russian Military Commandant at Silistria with the Emperor have been unusually active. In order to avoid notice as much as possible, however, the couriers to and from Silistria have gone, by a long and indirect road on the right bank of the Danube, and sometimes by boat over the Danube from Ismail, instead of taking the usual and straight route through Fokshan, Yassi, and Kishnoff. It will be remembered that Russia has, in open and manifest violation of the treaty of Adrianople, chosen to keep possession to the present day of the important Turkish fortress of Silistria, which is situated on the right Bulgarian side of the Danube, where a garrison of 16,000 Russian troops has been incessantly maintained. Silistria is in the heart of Turkish undisputed territory, and its possession can be justified on no other earthly grounds than the Emperor's good pleasure, in spite of any existing engagement to restore it to the Turks. A similar breach of faith was exhibited after the peace of Bucharest (1812), by the treaty of which Russia engaged to restore the fortress of Anapa; and some other fortified places of minor note near the

extremity of the frontier which separates Asiatic Turkey from Russia, and which had been taken by the Russians during the war. The SULTAN claimed for years, in vain, the restoration of the places in question, conformably to the treaty on both sides entered into. *they have never been restored.* We remember that when, in 1817 or 1818, the PORTS addressed a spirited note on the subject to M. ITALINSKY, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, the answer was (it was understood to have been dictated by the Emperor ALEXANDER himself), that if the Emperor had resisted an application to the same effect while the French were in Moscow, it was not likely he would now listen to anything of the kind. None of the Cabinets of Europe interested in the march of Russian politics remained in ignorance of this barefaced violation of a formal engagement on the part of Russia; and yet none chose to let the Russian Cabinet know that they disapproved of it. If a similar apathy is evinced by them in the case of Silistria, the CZAR, of course, will see no longer any reason why he should abide by any of his engagements with the SULTAN.

We have received a file of new York papers to the 31st ult. It appears by their contents that the news of the passing of the American Indemnity Bill in the French Chamber of Deputies, reached that city on the 25th. The papers give copious extracts from the London journals relative to the proceedings in the French Chamber, and to the remarks on the subject by the London press. We are not a little surprised to find the latter strangely perverted by a paragraph in the *New York Gazette* of the 28th, in which it is stated that "the passage of the bill is very naturally condemned by most of the English editors, who, no doubt, calculated on immense advantages to the British nation, if the late negotiations with France had terminated in a rupture." The writer of that paragraph apparently did not read the extracts inserted in his own paper of the previous day, and taken from this and other London journals of the 18th, 20th, and 21st of April, otherwise he would have been satisfied that the English editors had applauded that tardy act of justice on the part of the French Chamber, which indeed, they had repeatedly represented as being incumbent on France.

Advices from the Ionian Islands, in the German papers, state that General Sir Howard Douglas, who was appointed under the late Administration Lord High Commissioner of these Islands, and whose appointment was at first cancelled on the accession of the Whigs to office, received, unexpectedly, on the 23d of May, confirmation of his first appointment.

THE CARLIST CHIEF SHOT BY AN ENGLISH MARINE.

"The *Courier* of Thursday supplied from peculiar sources an account of the affair in which Zumalacarre was wounded. It appears that Bilbao was almost entirely unprovided with means of defence, and preparing to surrender to the Carlists, when Captain Henry, who commanded the Queen's armed steam-ship *La Reyna Gobernadora*, and was cruising off the coast, was made acquainted with the desperate condition of the Royalists, and determined on an effort to relieve them. Accordingly, he landed twenty-five men, under command of Captains Ebsworth and Fitzpatrick, within two miles of Bilbao; which was as far up the river as the draught of water would allow the vessel to go. The party was furnished with two long eighteen pounders, and some Congreve rockets and ammunition. They made their way up to the town, and took their station on one of the most important points of defence. The steamer proceeded to St. Sebastian, took 1000 of El Pastor's men on board, with more ammunition, and then returned to Bilbao; which they reached under a heavy fire from the Carlists. In the mean time, the gallant band of twenty-five did prodigious execution on the enemy. One of the Congreve rockets killed 25 men; and a shot from one of the Marines wounded Zumalacarre, who was carried off the field. Captain Fitzpatrick was killed, with two others of the British force; and four were badly wounded. The date of this dashing affair is not exactly given, but it appears to have been on the 20th, or 21st June. The last accounts state, that the siege of Bilbao had not been raised, but that Valdez was in the neighbourhood, and it was hoped that he would relieve it. The spirits of the inhabitants had been much invigorated by the gallant example of the handful of Englishmen. We may expect to hear of similar exploits when Colonel Evans and his troops arrive at the seat of war."—*Spectator* July, 4.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Clinical Lectures by A. T. THOMSON, M.D.
Physician to the Hospital, and Professor of
Materia Medica in the University.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—That event to which the professors of the medical school of the University of London has so long looked forward with an anxious and expectant eye, the establishment of an hospital connected with and dependent upon this school, has at length arrived, and you are now in possession of a place wherein the value of the speculative opinions which you may hear pronounced in the class-room can be correctly ascertained. I need scarcely, indeed remark, for the opinion is too true not to be generally known, that it is only at the bedside of the patient that the practical physician or surgeon can be formed; it is there that the finish must be given to the education of the student; it is only there that theories possessed of any value can be raised, because there only can they be formed by legitimate inductions from facts. But, Gentlemen, in what manner are these desirable results to be accomplished? An hospital is opened to you, and its wards already contain a sufficient number of patients to afford materials for the best clinical instruction—namely, forty patients, twenty-two of whom are men, and eighteen are women.* Thus you have access

* At this time (Dec. 2nd) the hospital contains upwards of eighty patients.

to disease, the means of studying which, and the method of treating which—the end and object of all your prior studies—are before you and around you. The only question for your consideration is, how are you to benefit most by these advantages? Is it by tracing the footsteps of the physicians and surgeons from bed to bed, by listening to the reports of the cases under treatment, and the names of the remedies prescribed, and then reflecting no more on the scene before you, until the period of the next visit recalls you to the spot to listen to similar recitals? By such means it is impossible for you to acquire a readiness in the discernment of diseases, and a familiarity in the employment of remedies; and should even all that you hear be committed to the note-book, the mass of recorded cases will afford no other resource than that of a servile, and assuredly too often a dangerous imitation. I am certain, Gentlemen, that you must mentally assent to these assertions, and that your introduction to an hospital without developing the means of making its inmates available for your instruction, would be placing you in the condition of Tantalus, with the stream of knowledge flowing past your lips, without power on your part to taste its refreshing waters. It is the duty of your teachers to prevent such an evil, and with this conviction on my mind, I think that I cannot do better, as an introduction to the course of clinical instruction which I am called upon to deliver in this place, to present you with an outline of the plan which I intend to pursue, and to inform you what benefit you are likely to derive by following it in your attendance here.

In the first place, I must suppose that none of you will enter as pupils here, until you have acquired sufficient knowledge of *anatomy* to enable you to detect deviations from healthy structure; a sufficient knowledge of *physiology* to recognise with the eye the distinction between healthy and diseased functions; the degree of the latter, and the consequences to be feared from it; sufficient general knowledge of the *theory and practice of medicine* to enable you to distinguish the broad outlines of diseases; and a sufficient knowledge of *materia medica* to enable you to judge of the effects of remedies, and the circumstances that modify their operation. Taking these things for granted, I shall now point out the manner in which I mean to proceed to initiate you into a knowledge of the treatment of the sick.

In following in some degree the footsteps of my learned colleague, I must decidedly throw any weight which my opinion possesses, into the balance in favour of small hospitals for clinical instruction, and it is only in such an hospital as this is, that the plan which I have in view can be advantageously followed. It is my intention, therefore, to select in each of the wards under my charge a certain number of cases to which your attention will be most particularly directed, and to keep them closely before you through every stage of their progress, to teach you the essential diagnosis of their morbid state, the hopes and fears with which the result may be regarded, and the general maxims of the treatment, thus illustrating the nature of the ordinary symptoms, investigating closely whatever is doubtful, throwing all the light which I can upon whatever is obscure, and explaining as we proceed every part of the treatment. In selecting in this manner a few cases at a time, I am satisfied that you will acquire more information than from listening to the "report" and casting a cursory glance upon ten times the number of patients. By confining your attention also to a few cases, and by remarking upon them at the time, as far as this can be consistently done at the bedside of the patient, and when that would be indiscreet, in the lobby of the wards,—I trust that I shall be able, independently of my weekly lecture, to demonstrate to you every circumstance that may arise in the progress of each case, which can tend to clear up obscure points in its pathology, and afford correct principles for its therapeutical management. Whether, in trying new remedies, or making new applications of those already known, I shall endeavour to enable you to discriminate between those changes which are the result of the conservative efforts of the constitution, and those which can be justly ascribed to the powers of the medicines; and, finally, how far the condition of the patient, either mentally or bodily, has modified the remedial influence of the latter, so as to authorize us to calculate the extent of their powers, and determine how far we can confide upon them in similar cases. By proceeding in this manner, I trust, I shall be able to excite an interest in each case to allure you, as it were, to study it closely in every stage, to make it a matter of daily contemplation and nightly reflection, and to rouse the ardent spirit of scientific inquiry, and prevent you from being satisfied until everything is explained, everything understood.

Now Gentlemen, let us suppose that a case is brought into the hospital, the nature and causes of which we wish to discover, with all the information requisite for us to determine in what manner it is to be managed. There are two points of view in which every case is to be regarded: one is *historical*, in which we are to draw our knowledge from the observations and relations of others; another is *direct*, in which we become ourselves the observers. In both a certain method must be pursued, in order that all the circumstances essential to be known may be naturally and easily developed, without over-looking anything which may not be allowed to fall to the ground disregarded. In learning the history of a case, the first facts to be sought for, are the *age*, the *temperament* and the *occupation* of the patient. It is essential to

mark the first because some diseases are more common at one period of life than at another; and the same obvious symptoms are often to be traced to different sources, according to the age of the patient. The second, *temperament*, not only modifies the influence of morbid causes on the nervous centres, but it does so most strikingly in the action of medicines; consequently a remedy which would prove truly salutary in one individual, would exert a deleterious influence in another; and, if we could ascertain this only by witnessing the effects of medicines in each case, our error might often be discovered too late to undo the evil. With respect to the necessity of knowing the *occupations* of individuals, we have daily examples of its importance in deciding on the causes of disease. Thus, during the time that the masons were occupied on the columns of the portico of the University, several of them became patients of the Dispensary, with hæmoptysis and cough, indicating incipient phthisis. Their temperament was such as led to a suspicion of the existence of latent tubercles in the lungs; these had hitherto been quiescent; but in fluting the columns above their heads, and constantly gazing upwards at the work, siliceous particles were introduced into the lungs, and these acting as mechanical irritants, the tubercles were hurried into an active state, and the foundation of a fatal disease was laid. On the same principles, a patient whose complaint is colic, is more easily and rapidly cured if we ascertain that he is a painter, a plumber, or a compositor in a printing office, or even a porter in a manufactory of lead, than if we were ignorant of the nature of his occupation; because, by knowing this, we at once conclude that his disease is colica pictorum, and the appropriate remedies are immediately applied. Other important features in the history of the case, are, the prior state of health of the invalid; the period of the attack of the disease; whether it was sudden or preceded by any of the symptoms which usually preface such an attack; whether the patient were exposed to known existing causes; and, finally, whether he have ever suffered from the same disease before, and how far it is connected with hereditary predisposition. But if such an historical statement aid our diagnosis or determination of the nature of the disease, how much more important is our personal examination of the patient! This, then, is the manner in which I recommend you to derive information from such an examination.

In the first place, ascertain every thing that can be learned by careful ocular inspection of the patient: examine *attentively* his complexion, whether it be ruddy, or pale, or defective in clearness; whether it display any eruptions, and the character of these; and whether they extend to the rest of the surface; whether the body be large or small, full or spare, plethoric or wasted; whether any particular parts, more especially glandular organs, be swelled or attenuated; and whether he have the entire command of his arms and limbs. All of these are most important objects of investigation, and ought to be clearly made out and noted down before we proceed to inquire into the condition of the internal organs. Even the size of the hands and the feet should not be overlooked, since we learn from Dr. Cullen, whose personal observation led him to remark, that men with hands and feet that are short in proportion to the rest of the body, are liable to a plethoric state of the lungs; and there is no doubt that the small capacity of the chest in reference to the rest of the trunk of the body, the flatness of the cranium, and several natural deformities, affect the circulation and distribution of the blood; and modify, not only the characters of disease, but also the operation of medicines. Besides, the condition of the exterior guides us in our inquiries respecting the internal organs; thus, if the countenance be anxious and depressed, the lip pallid or livid, and the skin thick and dusky, our attention is at once directed to the condition of the lungs and the heart: we call in the aid of auscultation and percussion, and direct all our means of investigation to ascertain how far the disease belongs to one or to all the organs of the thorax. The state of the pulse undoubtedly affords us much information upon the state of the circulating system. But, without referring to the stethoscope, there can be no doubt that the ear tells us almost as much respecting the state of the respiratory organs; and in many diseases of the chest it is unnecessary to say how important it is to ascertain the state of the respiration, whether it be bronchial or vesicular, whether pectorililoquo, or rhonchus, or sibilus, or large or small crepitation, be present; and in employing percussion, whether the sound be hollow or solid. We should inquire carefully respecting pain, and cough, and expectoration: the capacity of the lungs by a full inspiration; the state of the breathing in different positions of the body, in various postures, and under distinct efforts of muscular exertion. If pain exist, it is, also, of primary importance to determine whether this be purely muscular, or in the serous membrane, or in the substance of the lungs. Again, if locomotion be impeded, we are led at once to examine the state of the brain and the spinal marrow—to ascertain whether accidents, or sedative poisons, such as lead or arsenic, or whether mental affections, such as produce, for example, masturbation, may have been the causes of the diminished nervous energy, and how far this is remediable. We question the patient regarding the existence of pain in any part of the cranium, or a sensation of weight, or vertigo, or any defect of vision, or of acuteness in the function of the ear; how he sleeps; whether he dream; and, if wakeful, whether this be accompanied by mental illusions or phantasms.

If there be general or partial attenuation of the body, we inquire into the state of the organs of nutrition, into that of the stomach itself, as indicated by the tongue, or by pain or uncomfortable feeling at the scrobiculus cordis. We inquire into the state of the appetite, and the progress of digestion, defects in which are made obvious by the flatulence, eructations or spasms; we inquire into the state of the liver judging by the feelings of the patient in the region of that important organ, and, by tracing with the hand over the surface of that viscus, thus ascertaining its magnitude, its hardness, or its softness, and the sensations produced by pressure on it. We learn also the state of the mesenteric gland and the abdomen generally, by the form and fullness of the belly, and ascertain whether any effusion of fluid have taken place, or any pain exist, either with or without compression. Respecting the habit generally, we investigate the state of the sensations, inquiring whether the patient feel hot or cold; whether he perspire inordinately and at what periods; and whether the perspiration be dependent upon debility and morbid susceptibility of external impressions, or is connected with that condition of the system which constitutes fever.

Having thus made ourselves acquainted with all the particulars of the case, it remains for us to prescribe for the patient, and here we arrive at the end and aim of all our previous investigation. In applying means to relieve existing symptoms, our great object is to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the exact constitution of the patient, his hereditary predispositions, if any exist; his habits, and even the condition of his mind; his temper, and his intellectual habits,—all of which, more or less, modify the operation of remedies, and in an especial manner their doses. Thus, if in one man great nervous susceptibility of impression exist, producing what may be termed a febrile predisposition, causing him to be acted upon by every circumstance, whether mental or corporeal, and wasting down the powers of life; and if in another the opposite state be as obvious, one which is manifested by a diminished sensibility of the nervous system, indicating greater necessity for the employment of powerful stimuli to rouse the energy of the system,—it is scarcely requisite to say that in these two opposite instances even when the same symptoms indicate a similarity of the disease existing in each patient the same medicines or the same doses of medicines would not be applicable. Even the moral character of a patient must be studied; and you will have frequent opportunities of observing that this often opposes obstacles to the usual influence of remedial agents. In illustration of this fact, let us suppose two persons of opposite moral habits to be under the influence of gonorrhœa. The high moral rectitude of the one, and his anxiety to be cured of a disease which he regards as a stain upon his character, will cause a constant direction of his mind to the seat of the complaint. A vascular fulness of the mucous membrane, and a state resembling chronic inflammation, are thus likely to be superinduced, and to resist the influence of the remedies, which would speedily cure the disease in the patient with whom the disease is a matter of no anxiety and reflection. In the one case the difficulties are almost insurmountable; in the other, we have merely to keep our patient from his usual habits of dissipation, to ensure the therapeutical effect of the management of the disease, and its speedy removal. It is unnecessary to proceed with the illustrations; we shall have ample opportunity of demonstrating the necessity of an intimate acquaintance with the subject of them in every stages of our clinical inquiries.

But, Gentlemen, in all these proceedings you are only spectators, remarking the progress of disease, and the influence of treatment under the hands of another, perhaps detecting his errors. It will be happy for you in doing so if you profit by my blunders, and establish them in beacon that may warn you, in your own course, from the same quicksands.

But mere looking on however close and assiduous it may be, will not teach you to recognise and refine the nature and degrees and consequences of disease. It will not give you confidence in your own strength; it may make you imitators, but it will not enable you to demonstrate that case, similar in appearance and agreeing in symptomatic relations, may often really be different or contrary in character, and require another if not a totally opposite method of cure. No, Gentlemen, after your prostration as spectators has taught you general principles, you must try your own strength under the eyes of your teacher, and display your powers before your fellow students. Our employments admit of the same means of study as other liberal arts. If a painter wish to perfect his pupil, he does not merely paint before him, nor does the sculptor merely mould into form and expression, the inanimate clay, nor the architect measure with his compasses and balance the fair proportions of the palace he is building before his pupil, if he wish that pupil to inherit his mantle; but he gives him an object whereon to exercise his own powers, afterwards pointing out to him the errors in his progress, and the proofs of advantage which he has derived from the instructions he has received. The same plan may be pursued in medicine: and here we may remark on the peculiar advantages of a small hospital, where all is under the eye of the teacher; and where, at one view, the teacher can observe both the state of the sick and the conduct of the pupils. It is my intention, therefore, Gentlemen, to distribute so many of the cases in my wards among the advanced pupils as I may see fit, superintending and directing their examination into the symptoms of each patient in the presence of the attending pupils; and requiring

from them daily reports of the condition of the patients under their care, and their opinion as to diagnosis, prognosis, and method of cure; with their reasons for prescribing a particular diet and medicines. Each case will thus become a study to the pupil who superintends it. He will then see more clearly the doubts which often affect diagnosis itself, and before he is called upon to combat disease with his own resources, he will have become aware of those uncertainties which attend, and must always attend, the art of healing, and which, to employ the language of a great foreign clinical teacher, "prescribe to the artist a prudent moderation." In superintending this part of your clinical studies, I shall reserve to myself the right of approving or modifying, or rejecting what you propose; and besides holding consultations at the bedside of the patient, I shall point out to you, in greater detail, my private opinion of the case, and of your views of it. In pursuing this course, Gentlemen, I trust we shall work together for good: you shall walk with me, but I will be your guide; and, in being so, I shall exert every power, which I possess to enable you to use your senses as well as your understandings, that while we observe and learn, the sick may profit, and the gratitude of our fellow men reward our exertions.—Dec., 1834.

COBBETT'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

(From Cobbett's Reg. June 20.)
No apology will be necessary, especially at this time, to the readers of the Register for the insertion of the following beautifully descriptive and affecting extract from "Cobbett's Year's Residence in America," which extract is from his Journal dated 18th January 1818, and was written when at Philadelphia, in which city he had many years before resided.

The question eagerly put to me by every one in Philadelphia is, "Don't you think the city greatly improved?" They seem to me to con- sider augmentation with improvement. It always was a fine city, since I first knew it; and it is very greatly augmented. It has, I believe, nearly doubled its extent and number of houses since the year 1799. But, after being, for so long a time, familiar with London every other place appears little. After living within a few hundred yards of Westminster Hall and the Abbey Church and the bridge, and looking from my own windows into St. James's Park, all other buildings and spots appear mean and insignificant. I went to day to see the house I formerly occupied. How small! It is always thus: the words *large* and *small* are carried about with us in our minds, and we forget real dimensions. The idea such as it was received, remains during our absence from the object. When I returned to England, in 1800, after an absence from the country parts of it, of sixteen years, the trees, the heaves, even the parks and woods, seemed so small! It made me laugh to hear little gutters, that I could jump over called *Rivers*! The Thames was but a "Creek"! But, when, in a about a month after my arrival in London, I went to Farnham, the place of my birth, what was my surprise! Everything was become so pitifully small! I had to cross, in my post chaise, the long and dreary heath of Sagnot. Then, at the end of it, to mount a hill called Hungry Hill; and from that hill I knew that I should look down into the beautiful and fertile vale of Farnham. My heart fluttered with impatience, mixed with sort of fear, to see all the scenes of my childhood; for I had learned before, the death of my father and mother. There is a hill not far from the town, called *Crooksbury Hill*, which rises up out of a dale, in the form of a cone and is planted with Scotch firs. Here I used to take the eggs and young ones of crows and magpies. This hill was a famous object in the neighbourhood. It served as the superlative degree of height. As high as Crooksbury Hill, meant, with us the utmost degree of height. Therefore, the first object that my eyes sought was this hill. I could not believe my eyes; Literally speaking, I, for a moment, thought the famous hill removed, and a little heap put in its stead; for I had seen in New Brunswick, a single rock, or hill of solid rock, ten times as big, and four or five times as high! The post-boy, going down hill, and not a bad road, whisked me, in a few minutes to the Bush Inn, from the garden of which I could see the prodigious sand hill, where I used to begin my gardening works. What "nothing" but now came rushing into my mind, all at once, my pretty little garden, my little one smock frock, my little named shoes, my pretty pigeons, that I used to feed out of my hands, the least kind words and tears of my gentle and tender hearted and affectionate mother! I hastened back into the road. If I had looked a moment longer, I should have dropped. When I came to reflect, what a change; I looked down at my dress. What a change! What scenes I had gone through! How altered my state. I had lived the day before at the Secretary of State's in company with Mr. Pitt, and had been waited upon by men in gaily liveries! I had had nobody to assist me in the world. No teachers of any sort. Nobody to shelter me from the consequences of bad, and no one to counsel, or good, behaviour. I felt proud. The distinctions of rank, birth, and wealth, all become nothing in my eyes; and from that moment less than a month after my arrival in England I resolved never to bend before them.

HAZLITT'S CHARACTER OF MR. COBBETT.

(From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register, June 27.)

He is not only unquestionably the most pow-

erful political writer of the present day, but one of the best writers in the language. He speaks and thinks plain, broad, downright English. He might be said to have the clearness of Swift, the naturalness of Defoe, and the picturesque satirical description of Mandeville; if all such comparisons were not impertinent. A really great and original writer is like nobody but himself. In one sense, Sterne was not a wit, nor Shakspeare a poet. I have tried half a dozen times to describe Burke's style without ever succeeding; its severe extravagance; its literal boldness; its matter of fact hyperboles; its running away with a subject, and from it at the same time, but there is no making it out, for there is no example of the same thing anywhere else. We have no common measure to refer to; and his qualities contradict even themselves. * * * His egotism is delightful, for there is no affectation in it. He does not talk of himself, for lack of something to write about, but because that some circumstance has happened to himself which is the best possible illustration of the subject; and he is not the man to shrink from giving the best possible illustration of the subject, from a squamish delicacy. He likes both himself and his subject too well. He does not put himself before it, and say, 'Admire me first; but places us in the same situation with himself, and makes us see all that he does. There is blindman's buff, no conscious hints, no awkward ventriloquism, no testimonies of applause, no abstract, senseless, self-complacency, no smuggled admiration of his own person by proxy; it is plain and above-board. He writes himself plain William Cobbett, strips himself quite as naked as anybody would wish; in a word, his egotism is full of individuality, and has room for very little vanity in it. Mr. Cobbett is not a make-believe writer. His worst enemy cannot say that of him. Still less is he a vulgar one. He must be a puny common place critic indeed, who thinks him so. How fine were the graphical descriptions he sent us from America! How well he paints the gold and scarlet plumage of the American birds, only to lament more patriotically the want of the wild wood notes of his native land! The groves of the Ohio that had just fallen beneath the axe's stroke live in his description, and the turnips that he transplanted from Botley look "green" in prose. As a political partisan, no one can stand against him with a brandished club, like Giant Despair in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, he knocks out their brains; and not only no individual, but no corrupt system could hold out against his powerful and repeated attacks; but with the same weapon, swung round like a flail, that he levels his antagonists, he lays his friends low, and puts his own party hors de combat. This is a bald propensity, and a worse principle in political tactics, though a common one. If his blows were straightforward, and steadily directed, to the same object, no unpopular minister could live before him. Instead of which, he lays about right and left, impartially and remorselessly makes a near stage, has all the ring to himself, and then runs out of it, just when he should stand his ground. He throws his head into his adversary's stomach, and takes away from him all inclination for the fight; hits fair or foul, strikes at every thing; and as you come up to his aid, or stand ready to pursue his advantage, trips up your heels, or lays you sprawling, and pummels you when down, as much to his heart's content as ever the Vanguishers belaboured Rosinante with their pack staves. He pays off both scores of old friendship and new-acquired enmity, in a breath, in one perpetual volley, one raking fire of "arrowy sleet" shot from his pen. However his own reputation or the cause, may suffer in consequence, he cares not one pin about that, so that he disables all who oppose, or who pretend to help him. In fact, he cannot bear success of any kind, not even of his own views or party; and if any principle were likely to become popular, would turn round against it, to show his power in shouldering it on one side. In short, wherever power is, there is he against it: he naturally butts at all obstacles, as unicorns are attracted to oak-trees, and feels his own strength only by resistance to the opinions and wishes of the rest of the world. To sail with the stream, to agree with the company, is not his humour. * * * Mr. Cobbett speaks almost as well as he writes. The only time I ever saw him he seemed to me a very pleasant man; easy of access, affable, clear-headed, simple and mild in his manner, deliberate and unruffled in his speech, though some of his expressions were not very qualified. His figure is tall and portly. He has a good sensible face, rather full, with little grey eyes, a hard square forehead, a ruddy complexion, with hair grey or powdered, and had on a scarlet broad cloth waistcoat, with the flaps of the pockets hanging down, as was the custom for gentlemen farmers in the last century, or as we see it in the pictures of members of Parliament in the reign of George I. I certainly did not think less favourably of him for seeing him.

The breathless haste of Captain Shepherd's party, in swearing him in as a Director of the E. I. Company, leaving his title thereto to be hereafter adjusted, is in admirable keeping with all the rest of the matter. But the patronage of Writeships, Cadetships, and Assistant Surgeons, is too pressing a matter to keep cool, or brook the law's delays.

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